

VOLUME XV

MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1904

NUMBER 6

THIS IS THE AGE OF REASON.

And the "Why and Wherefore" is ever paramount. Why trade elsewhere and wherefore pay more. Come let us reason together and our proposition shall be as follows.

Men's \$3 shoes for.....\$2.50	Ladies' 2.00 shoes for.....\$1.65
Men's \$2.50 shoes for.....\$2.00	Ladies' \$1.75 shoes for.....\$1.50
Men's \$2.00 shoes for.....\$1.65	Ladies' \$1.50 shoes for.....\$1.25
Men's \$1.50 shoes for.....\$1.25	Ladies' \$1.25 shoes for.....98¢
Men's \$1.25 shoes for.....98¢	Children's 1.25 shoes for.....98¢

C. T. FLANDERS, Judy, Ky.

Rate-Cutting.

Rate-cutting with the railroads is a good thing for a community. People can thereby get to their destinations at less expense. Rate-cutting in education is not so advantageous. People are learning to beware of cheap schools. A cheap diploma is a costly luxury. An education obtained at great cost is a profitable treasure.

Rate-cutting in religion is even more deleterious. If every church could sell through tickets, with stop over privileges, those who desire to get to heaven as cheaply as possible would be gratified. But the mischief of the matter is that no church as yet has its line completed. Rates are cut before the great bridge is built.

There are many who believe that a cheap religion, like a cheap education, is not worth having. Under the preaching of Christ, it meant something to become his disciple. The price with him was, "If any man will be my disciple, let him deny himself, forsake all that he hath, and take up his cross and follow me."

It has come to pass that rates have been cut by many churches. A theological scalper's ticket can be obtained today without any change of conscience, character or conduct. If he will just look around a little while, he will find something that calls itself a church that will offer to take him through just as he is. Mr. Ingersoll was invited to join a certain church (!), and he was assured that it was unnecessary for him to make any change in his faith or practice! He wouldn't accept. Rates were too cheap. He was afraid that he would have to get out and push when it came to going up-grade. Oh, the pity of it all! The fare is too low. It is more of a recreation to stay at home! When it always means a change of heart and transformation of life to join the church, we will be doing a bigger and better business.

The first great cut in rates was made when the authority of the church was substituted for personal allegiance to Christ. The next came when, in the time of Luther, ritualism had been substituted for righteousness. The next cut was made when divine ordinances were changed to please the people—Christian Standard.

"Does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?" asked his hostess. "No ma'am." "Well, do you think she would like you to have two pieces here?" Oh, she wouldn't care," said Willie, confidentially, "this isn't her pie."

The Prosperous South.

The South is now and has been for a year past the most prosperous part of the United States. This prosperity bids fair to continue without interruption.

Taught by the hard experience of a low price for cotton lasting several years, diversified farming became general, and while cotton remained "King" increased crops of corn and wheat were grown, cattle and hogs were raised, fruit and vegetable became a great source of revenue.

Now with a great cotton crop in sight, and the world in need of a larger quantity than ever before, the price will not sink to the low level prevailing a few years ago, and the other great crops were never larger and are bringing prices that mean prosperity to the raiser. In a territory as large as that of the South, here and there the conditions may be unfavorable, but as a whole the South's prospects were never better, and the eyes of the world are turned to the fair and fertile land "flowing with milk and honey," with a climate so mild and even that work is a pleasure in all seasons, and with a soil so rich that work brings a rich reward.

No wonder the people of the North and West are turning toward the South, where cheap and fertile lands can be had in communities already supplied with schools, churches, and transportation facilities, and better than all, with a people who have shown within the past thirty years a power to wrest victory from adverse conditions that has never been equaled.—Home and Farm.

LAY ON, OH HEN.

O, Hen! the butchers are on a strike! We people cannot flourish Without some food that we will like And which will likewise nourish. Already comes the creeping fear Of feeling high priced shackles— O, Hen, we bend an anxious ear To catch thy tuneful cackles. We beg the dealers for relief— They do not care a button. And skyward goes the price of beef, Of pork, of veal and mutton. They say they see no hopeful sign. Nor ray of sunshine—ah, cut Loose with that glad song of thine, Thy "Cut-cut-cut-dah cut!" And let us know the eggs are fresh When we go forth for forage. That we may "scape the clutching mesh Of those who have cold storage. The meat man's laying for us—you Can lighten all our sadness; If you are laying for us, to us, 'Twill fill our hearts with gladness. O, Hen! Your humble servant begs That now you will not fail us; The grocer tells us "Eggs is eggs," And other fears assail us. O, Hen! Thy faithfulness we'll praise, We'll praise thy aunts and cousins— Accept this lay writ to thy lays, Which we want by the dozens. —W. D. NESBIT in Chicago Tribune.

If Rider Haggard had been Lew Wallace, who would "She" have been? She would have "Ben Hur."

Bringing Up a Run-Down Farm.

It is astonishing how much can be said on the subject of bringing up a run-down farm; but running such a farm is so different from running one that has had the proper care, and so different in the profits to be derived from the cultivating thereof, that one feels like he is in a different world, as it were, while running it. I have done some investigating along that line as to why there are so many such farms in some localities. I knew of a farm in an adjoining county that could be bought for \$10,000 on which stood a house that had cost \$15,000. Inquiry disclosed the fact that each one of the boys and girls that first saw the light of day upon that farm had developed into complete failures. This shows that these people had a very incorrect view of life, viz: The world owes me a living and I am bound to have it. I have seen many cases like it and many fine farms go down under the pressure of such an idea. Suppose one has a bank account, no matter how acquired, and should deliberately draw upon it beyond what the interest amounts to, how can he hope for it to keep its full size under such pressure? So with a farm which, in one sense of the word, is a bank.

How people expect it to keep up its fertility while being cropped year by year, and nothing done to help it to gain its virgin fertility except to lie idle now and then to bring a crop of weeds as long as it is capable of so doing, is a question hard to answer; and the practice leads many who were once blessed

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with a sufficiency of this world's goods to an old age of want, the farm passing to others who manage in a different way, restore the farm to what it should be and find life worth the living. I saw a case like this once, a farm where everything that had life, both animal and vegetable, seemed to rejoice that God had given life so blessed. I was told that not many years previous to the time of my visit it was a miserable affair; that had been sold under foreclosure of mortgage and did not bring more than half of what the house had cost, the mortgage having been given to get money to build it with, notwithstanding the fact that the old house was good enough and fine enough to have satisfied the cravings of more than half of the farmers of the county in which it was situated.

This step was taken because the family imbibed the idea that their "station" required a finer house to match the fine carriage, horses and buggies they sported, and the fine beaux the girls had caught in town. But the most interesting story connected with this farm was the story of how it was brought to its present state of productiveness. As possession was given at the close of the year, and the new owner had a large surplus of oats grown the previous year, he found it the nearest route to success to plant the whole farm (all that had not grown up in sprouts), in oats, as early as it could be done. Later on some of this was turned under for a crop of corn. Still later some of the best was cradled for feed; but the

rest was allowed to get fully ripe and was turned under, producing a second crop, not of oats, but humus, which was turned under, and the whole farm was again sown, this time with winter oats. Finding it so much more successful than he expected, this plan was continued, oats being the main dependence until the fertility reached the point where clover could be produced profitably.

He was asked why he did not use clover at first, and replied that the experiment of using oats was almost forced upon him, as he had to do as he could not as he wished; and he thereupon found it much the best, taking the view from every side. The statement was made that not a pound of commercial fertilizer was used by this man, while the former owner had been very liberal with it. He no doubt got the benefit of some of that prodigality, and could have reached the desired haven much more quickly had he used them; but he declared he was too poor and could not afford to do so, which sounds a little silly, as he doubtless meant it should. But at that time it would have broken into the plan he had determined to follow when he went there. That was to put back on the farm each year one third of what it had yielded. As there were gullies to fill and thickets to clean up and barns and outbuildings to repair and fences to build, and orchards to plant to take the place of those long gone into decrepitude, nothing but stable manure and turned under crops had been available so far; and now the commercial article did not seem to be needed, as the farm was producing bountifully, and the family had, to all appearances, all the comforts they could desire, and many of the luxuries of life thrown in—many more than many others I have met, who would disdain to make the sacrifices this family made to reach the very desirable goal they had arrived at.

"I would starve to death before I would submit to poverty" is a very paradoxical expression I met when a boy, and I have seen many farms and other banks go down in the maelstrom under the weight of it. It is a misfortune for anybody to make a god of the stomach or back, or of both, or of any other thing than duty. This little bit of history is given that my Tennessee correspondent and all others in the same situation may see the line which all successful farmers have found the best route to attain success. True, many have accumulated rapidly while practicing very unfarmer-like methods, but you will invariably find such have made their "pile" by other means than farming, speculating, trading, buying and selling, often obtaining dollars that others have earned by the sweat of the brow. This is commerce, not agriculture, and often combined, honestly, with farming. This practice is not confined to those who have been favored with abundance of means—not always. I once knew a man, who made the greater part of his living, in fact, nearly all of it, by horse trading, and he never owned \$200 worth of horses at one time in his life. He had a near kinsman who did not own any horses, and yet made considerable by trading horses for other people. The Book upon which we, as a nation, rest our faith, declares that all such dealings bring their own reward. I had no idea that so short a letter would call out so much, but the subject of run-down farms is close to my heart. I see so many of them, and it always makes me say, "Another landless family in the country—another prop knocked from under our nation—another crop of boys and girls to grow up without a home."—Special Cor. Home and Farm.

What

DID THE

WOGGLE BUG

Say?

IT'S WORTH MONEY TO KNOW.

See the Courier-Journal of Sunday, August 28, and succeeding Sundays. Get it from the agent, or by mail at 5 cents a copy.

Stanley's Journalistic Beginning.

When the late Henry M. Stanley first arrived at New Orleans as a cabin boy on a sailing ship from Liverpool, and before he had made the acquaintance of the Stanley whose name he afterward was to assume, he was forced to various shifts to earn a living.

Among other positions for which he applied was that of office boy in one of the morning newspaper offices. His bright appearance impressed the man in charge, who engaged him and told him that he could begin his duties in a half an hour, it then being nearly 6 o'clock in the evening, and that his hours of work would last to some time after midnight.

As the boy started out the man noticed that he was barefooted.

"Run home and get your shoes and stockings," said the man.

"I haven't got any," answered the boy.

"Can't you get some?"

"I don't know, sir. I'll try."

"Come back at 6 with shoes and stockings, and it's all right. If you don't we can't take you," answered the man, turning away, while the future explorer went out with a harder problem before him than finding Livingston.

He sat down on the steps outside, and after some minutes' thought went back into the anteroom again and faced the boy who was in charge during the day, who had overheard the conversation.

"See here," said the applicant, "have you got another pair of shoes and stockings?"

"No."

"When do you go off duty?"

"Six o'clock."

"Same time I go on. Now I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll give you a half a dollar for the use of your shoes and stockings each night for a week. I'll leave 'em under the desk for you every morning when I go away so you can wear them during the day."

"Well," answered the boy slowly, "I'll do it if you'll write me an order on the cashier for the half."

The order was duly written, and the future Sir Henry put on the shoes and stockings and entered upon his first journalistic duties.—New York Tribune.

Which is the most dangerous season of the year to walk in the woods, and why? In the spring, because then the trees shoot, the flowers have pistols and the bull-rush is (bull rushes) out.

What is larger for being cut at both ends? A ditch.

Bryan Likes It.

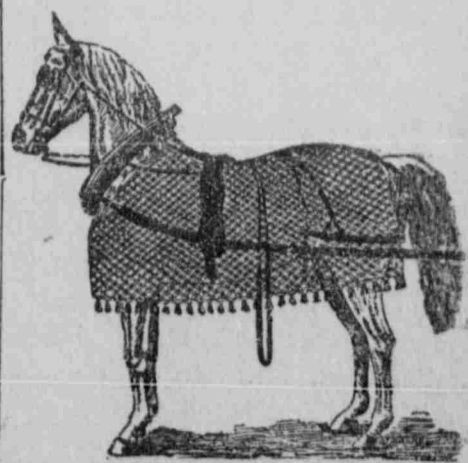
Commenting on Judge Parker's notification speech, Mr. Bryan said:

"It is admirable on the questions discussed, I hope his letter of acceptance will go more into detail in regard to certain planks of the platform, especially upon the labor question. His endorsement of the party's position upon imperialism is especially gratifying. That was the paramount issue in 1900, and it must remain a question of the first importance until definitely settled. His discussion of militarism and the military spirit will do great good.

"The promise not to be a candidate again ought to strengthen public faith in his determination to discharge the duties of the office with an eye single to the public weal according to his best judgment. The reasons that he gives for his determination not to be a candidate again in case of success are the reasons which influenced me to make the same promise, and I believe that they will commend themselves to the country at large.

"This declaration ought to be especially gratifying at this time, when he is presented as the candidate against a man who is openly and notoriously using the influence of his office to advance his own political prominence. The example of Mr. Roosevelt working for a second term will give importance to Mr. Parker's declaration not to be a candidate for a second term."

What is the difference between the Prince of Wales, an orphan, a bald-headed old man and a gorilla? The first is an heir apparent, the second has ne'er a parent, the third has no hair apparent and the fourth has a hairy parent.



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